Library of Congress

INFORMATION BULLETIN

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"Art of the Eye" Exhibition Opens At the Library of Congress

"Reflecting Perry Street," 1980. Black and white photograph of item in the "Art of the Eye" exhibition.

"Art of the Eye," an art exhibit that explores the nature of vision and the role it plays in the creative process through the work of contemporary visually impaired artists, went on display at the Library of Congress on June 12 as part of the exhibition series of the 1989 International Very Special Arts Festival (IVSAF). The purpose of the exhibit and a related symposium is to educate the public about vision as it relates to artists' perceptions. It will run through July 31.

"Art of the Eye" is an interdisciplinary exhibit in which artistic and scientific concerns mesh. Fifty-two works by 20 artists with visual impairments form the core of the exhibit. The works illustrate how different types of disability affect vision and illuminate specific medical conditions, while promoting direct understanding of

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impairment. The exhibit also raises questions about the nature of perception and visual sensitivity.

The impairments of the artists range widely. This variety is reflected in the art—some artists created only in tactile media; others are graphic artists, painters, photographers, and sculptors. All the works eloquently reveal the influence of the impairment. Many influential artists of the past had similar impairments. Among this elite group are Cassatt, Daumier, Degas, Dûrer, van Gogh, El Greco, Monet, Pissarro, Rembrandt, Renoir, and Titian.

The International Very Special Arts Festival was held June 12–18, bringing together more than 1,000 individuals from all 50 states and more than 50 countries to participate in workshops, performances, and exhibitions at sites throughout Washington, D.C.

Very Special Arts (VSA) is the host for the exhibit and symposium. "Art of the Eye," supported by the American Express Philanthropic Program, ITT, and Sterling Drug, Inc., is on display in the ground floor exhibit area of the Thomas Jefferson Building of the Library of Congress.

The educational symposium included a panel of artists who discussed how their visual impairments have had an impact on their personal and professional lives, and related issues.

The panelists included George Covington of the Office of the Vice President, Washington, D.C.; Crist Delmonico of Morristown, N.J.; and Scott Nelson of Minneapolis, Minn.

The moderator for the panel was Mary Jane Owen, executive director of Disability Focus, Inc., in Washington, D.C.

The symposium was held on the afternoon of June 12 in the Mumford Room of the Library's James Madison Building.

Very Special Arts has been designated by the U.S. Congress to coordinate quality arts programs for children and adults with mental and physical challenges. Founded in 1974 by Jean Kennedy Smith as an educational affiliate of the John F. Kennedy Center for Performing Arts, Very Special Arts is dedicated to nurturing the creative potential and self-expression of children and adults with disabilities in an effort to open the door for all to enter the cultural and educational mainstream of society.

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued weekly by the Information Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies, and allied organizations in the United States.

Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin*, Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

Bruce Tapper, Editor

Library Publishes Books On Libya and Turkey In Country Study Series

The Library of Congress Federal Research Division has issued the latest two volumes in a series of country studies under an agreement with the U.S. Department of the Army. The books, entitled *Turkey: A Country Study*, and *Libya: A Country Study*, were edited by Paul M. Pitman III and Helen Chapin Metz, respectively, both of the Federal Research Division.

The series consists of more than 100 titles and covers approximately 143 sovereign states and 15 dependencies. A typical book in the series, intended as an introduction to a country, contains five chapters describing and analyzing its history, society, economy, government and politics, and national security. Each book is hardbound and contains maps, charts, photographs, tables, bibliographies, a glossary, and an index.

The books in the series are used for a wide range of purposes, including training programs for government and military personnel and for college classes on comparative government and international relations. During the past several years, approximately one million copies of the books in the series have been sold, and more than 150,000 copies have been distributed to depository libraries throughout the United States.

The first three books prepared and published by the Library in the series were: *Syria: A Country Study* (August 1988), *East Germany: A Country Study* (October 1988), and *China: A Country Study* (March 1989). These are among the many titles in the Country Studies/Area Handbook series, for which the Library's Federal Research Division took over responsibility in mid-1986 from the American University Foreign Area Studies program.

This year the Library plans to publish new editions of studies on Cambodia, Czechoslovakia, Iran, Islands of the Commonwealth Caribbean, Lebanon, Mauritania, Panama, Thailand, and Vietnam. New editions due out in 1990 and 1991 include Angola, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burundi/Rwanda, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic/Haiti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, Hungary, Iraq, Israel, Mongolia, Paraguay, Romania, Singapore, the Soviet Union, Spain, Sri Lanka, and Uganda.

A list of books in print in the series is available from the Country

Studies Program, Federal Research Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540. To purchase the books on Turkey and Libya, write to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Titles and stock numbers must be cited when ordering (Turkey–$18, stock number 008-020-01162-2; Libya–$20, stock number 008-020-01163-1); include check or money order payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

Center for the Book To Hold Dallas ALA Symposium on Humanistic Scholarship

Professor Bernhard Fabian of the University of Munster in the Federal Republic of Germany is the featured speaker at a forthcoming Center for the Book symposium on the future of humanistic scholarship. The program, which will take place on June 26 at the annual conference of the American Library Association in Dallas, Tex., is cosponsored with the Library History Roundtable of the American Library Association. It will be held at 2 p.m. in the Pavilion Room of the Fairmont Hotel. Comments on Professor Fabian's talk will be presented by Thomas Staley, director of the Humanities Research Center at the University of Texas at Austin, and Michael T. Ryan, director of library collections, Stanford University Libraries.

Bernhard Fabian is the author of "Books, Libraries, and Humanistic Scholarship," a well-received study published in Gottingen in 1983. He also is president of the Society of the Book, established in 1988 by the Deutsche Bibliothek, located in Frankfurt, Federal Republic of Germany. The Society of the Book has purposes similar to those of the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress.

NAC Looks at Non-Bibliographic Databases in a Network Environment

The Library of Congress Network Advisory Committee (NAC) focused on the growing importance of non-bibliographic databases and the necessity of extending networks to accommodate such data, during its latest program session on March 30–31 in Washington, D.C.

Speakers' topics included user perspectives, requirements for sharing non-bibliographic databases with others, and a futuristic look at dissemination of non-bibliographic information. The meeting was organized by Henriette D. Avram, chair of NAC and assistant librarian for processing services at the Library of Congress.

User Perspectives

Rudolph L. Bell of Rutgers University (co-director of the Medieval and Early Modern Data Bank–MEMDB) described the problems of sharing databases lacking code documentation and proper cataloging. Standards and documentation are the prime requisites of sharing data. For a database such as MEMDB, that offers constant updating of information, offline systems such as Compact Disk–Read Only Memory (CD-ROM) are not appropriate. Instead, users with a Personal Computer (PC) and modem will access the Research Libraries Group (RLG) mainframe at Stanford University via telephone lines or dedicated terminals. MEMDB links scholars throughout North America and Western Europe.

Charles E. Olson, Jr., professor at the School of Natural Resources at the University of Michigan, illustrated the importance of diverse information sources, that is, "multi-data" in research and problem-solving, presently only possible through the "old boy network." Mr. Olson posed the question of how this can be automated. He showed in one instance how aerial photographs, geologic records, maps and photographs in published books–information from diverse sources–help to document conditions and changes in land use. He pointed out that traditional cataloging entries will dispose of evidence in photographs or maps with a cryptic "2 maps," or "plates," when the researcher needs vital details of image measurements, such as scale, distance, direction, and area. With new technology it will be possible to present such data, especially graphic data, for easy access by the researcher.

Sharing of Non-bibliographic Data

Dennis D. McDonald, vice president for information products at Online Computer Systems, Inc., identified three major groups of non-bibliographic data: full text, numeric, and graphic. He predicted the following developments: (1) hybrid systems comprising both network and local options will become available for access to non-bibliographic data; (2) local work-station software will become more powerful in its ability to link with specific network applications, resulting in a demand for increased standardization; and (3) the blurring of local versus network access may prove to be a marketing challenge, given the costs inherent in providing both local and network access. Finally, Mr. McDonald identified as critical issues: video versus optical discs, the cost of compression/decompression of data, and questions of downloading, storage, and retrieval.

Forrest B. Williams, chief, Systems and Programming Branch, Data User Services Division of the U.S. Census Bureau, announced that the 1990 U.S. Decennial Census will be on CD-ROM. All data will be contained on roughly 25 discs, and the 1,400 Federal depository libraries should begin to gear up with CD-ROM

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players to make these data available to their users. In fact, the U.S. Census Bureau will begin distributing data from other statistical programs on CD-ROM even before the 1990 census is available.

Use of Non-bibliographic Data

Ward Shaw, executive director of the Colorado Alliance of Research Libraries (CARL), described the Tandem-based network and its more than 25 non-bibliographic databases. UNCOVER, a growing non-bibliographic database, indexes some 10,000 journals subscribed to by member libraries of CARL. The database, processed centrally, is one of the most widely used. The critical question for CARL is what should be offered in an online environment. To date, the volume of use has been a reasonably reliable indicator of a successful database.

RLG is getting involved in providing the researcher with timely access to research and grant-related information. Constance Gould, program development officer at RLG, summed up the problem. While established scholars are on the invisible network and receive numerous pre-prints, the young researcher without such connections must rely on legitimate literature access which is too slow. There are many private data files and most are unaccessible. Files created by governmental agencies and public universities are basically not always accessible. To justify the cost of their development, they should be widely used, Gould maintained.

C. James Schmidt, vice president and director of RLG's Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN), said that start-up funds for the development of non-bibliographic databases may be available from foundations and through grants, but such projects entail unavoidable operational costs and the determination of access fees to meet these costs. A second critical issue, according to Mr. Schmidt, is access mode, that is, CD-ROM versus online. Nature and frequency of use as well as frequency of updates are the deciding factors. Frequent updates eliminate CD-ROM as a practical medium as does its slow response time.

Networks for the 21st Century

Kenneth E. Dowlin, director of the San Francisco Public Library, gave NAC a look at dissemination of non-bibliographic online information in the future and the library of the 21st century with a video presentation of plans for a new $100 million library for his city. He maintained that basic requirements are linkages and authority control to link information in order to offer easy-to-use intellectual pathways guiding the user through the maze of multi-data information sources. He stressed the need for the process to be transparent to the user and the importance of preserving the contextual aspects of information. Much electronic information is so specific as to be totally useless when out of context, he said. Mr. Dowlin's plans call for a logical expansion of an information system featuring electronic mail, a bulletin board and directory of resources, and other information as the hub—first to be used internally by the library itself, then extended to the city, and finally beyond to a wide net of user groups.

In closing, Mr. Dowlin said that the Library of Congress must become the focal point and hub of the knowledge network of the United States, with the Library of Congress Network Advisory Committee as the link, upon which regional and local efforts may be built.

Conclusion and Next Steps

A plenary session of NAC concluded the meeting. Major issues identified were the problem of user access, non-standard public interfaces to myriad online sources (a small subcommittee has been appointed to review what exists and to report back to NAC), pressure on libraries to be interpreters of an increasingly complex information environment, and the growing demand for full text, numeric, and graphic electronic information resources.

Standardization issues, criteria for the selection of quality database access, and lack of timeliness of available information were felt to be some of the barriers to research. NAC members concluded that it would be useful, if possible, to determine the scope of the problem by looking at current listings of available non-bibliographic databases.

As the focus of its next meeting, November 29–December 1, NAC decided to revisit the national document delivery scene and to assess how newer technology has influenced and is changing current practices in document delivery.

Program Planners

Sandra K. Paul, president of SKP Associates, representing the Association of American Publishers (AAP), chaired the program subcommittee for the March meeting. Other members included Henriette D. Avram; Chuck Broadbent III, Pittsburgh Regional Library Center (PRLC); James P. Riley (now retired), Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC); and C. James Schmidt, RLG. The above summary is based on a report submitted by Erika Love, director, Medical Center Library at the University of New Mexico. The complete minutes of the March meeting, containing the speakers' papers, will be published as No. 19 in the *Network Planning Paper* series. An announcement will be made when the publication is available for purchase from the Customer Services Section of the Library's Cataloging Distribution Service. For additional information, contact the NAC secretariat (Sigrid G. Harriman) at the Network Development and MARC Standards Office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC, 20540; or call (202) 707-5956.

STAFF NEWS

Seeking Serials With SERLOC

SERLOC (SERial LOCations) is a file on the MUMS (Multiple-Use MARC System) database that provides Library of Congress users with essential information about the majority of the serials received by the Library. The SERLOC file is being created from the serials inventory files located in the Library's Serial Record Division. These files, which consist of a visible and 3 x 5 card file, contain approximately 850,000 titles in the Roman, Greek, Hebrew, and Cyrillic alphabets. Titles that are exclusively in other languages, such as Japanese or Arabic, are not recorded in these files and therefore will not be found in SERLOC at this time. Files maintained outside of the Serial Record Division may be converted in the future.

Users should note that SERLOC is not an online check-in file. There are currently no holdings in SERLOC. What users will find is the serial record entry (the title, author/title, or jurisdiction/title under which the serial is filed in the manual serial record); the retention decision (the number of sets retained for the collections or an alternative decision, such as "current issues only"); the location of unbound issues (such as Ser or EurRR); and the call number for bound volumes.

Once it has been determined that the Library receives and retains a particular title, holdings for the serial can be obtained from a quick call to the Serial Record Division's Telephone Reference Service, on ext. 75305. Citing the specific serial record entry, as found in the SERLOC record, makes retrieval of the holdings information much faster.

SERLOC was developed to facilitate conversion to the automated serials management system (SMS) when this system becomes available in the mid-1990s. Input to the SERLOC file began in 1985 when the first contract was awarded to Informatics. Subsequent contracts have been awarded since that time; the current contractor is Library Systems and Services, Inc. Contract staff members work evenings and Saturdays so as not to disrupt those working in the division's Processing and Reference Section. During the first pass of the visible file records were input for active titles (those for which an issue had been received in the last five years). Contract staff are currently working on the second pass, inputting records for the remaining titles. The next step will involve the input of records from the 3 x 5 file.

In addition to this retrospective input, the Serial Record Division adds records to SERLOC for the 20,000 new serial titles received each year. The SERLOC file provides the most comprehensive and up-to-date database access to serial titles newly received by the Library.

Why Search SERLOC?

There are two good reasons. First, one half of all serials that are received by the Library are not cataloged and may not be in the Serials File on MUMS. Titles defined by the selection officer as "current issues only," "review before bind," or "discard" are called "non-keep" titles because a permanent set is not retained for the collections ("review before bind" serials may be changed to "keep" once sufficient issues are received to warrant binding). Current issues of these titles (other than "discards") are available in the Library's reading rooms but, in most cases, there is no cataloging record in the MUMS Serial File. Second, the bibliographic records for the Library's permanently retained serials are housed on two MUMS databases, PREMARC and the Serials File. The PREMARC database contains serials cataloged prior to the application of the MARC format to serials in the mid-1970s. The Serials database contains, in addition to the records input by the Library of Congress, records contributed by members of the CONSER (Cooperative ONline SERials) Program. If these records enter the MUMS Serials File without a Library of Congress call number, a message is added to the record that says "not in LC." Thus, there is no one bibliographic database that contains all of the Library's serials and that is exclusive to the Library of Congress collections. The SERLOC database, on the other hand, contains both old and new titles and is exclusive to the holdings of the Library.

For detailed information on how to search SERLOC, users may consult the SERLOC Search Guide, which is available in the reading rooms. Those wishing a copy of the guide may contact the Serial Record Division.

Bibliographic records and SERLOC records are related through control numbers and through the visible file entry. If there is a bibliographic record for the serial on MUMS, the Library of Congress control number (LCCN) is used as the control number for the SERLOC record (field LCN). When available in the serial record, the ISSN (International Standard Serial Number), is also included on the SERLOC record. The serial record visible file entry that appears in the VFE field in SERLOC is also given in field 890 of bibliographic records input since 1984. Thus, if users first find a bibliographic record on MUMS in either

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the PREMARC or Serials File they may search for the SERLOC record using the LCCN, ISSN, or visible file entry as found in that record.

Interpreting SERLOC Records

Unlike the bibliographic records for serials, the display conventions for SERLOC records utilize mnemonic tags, each consisting of three letters. Some of the most important tags are: VFE (visible file entry), LOC (custodial division or call number), and CEL (retention decision). A complete list of tags and subfields is provided in the SERLOC Search Guide.

In some records the LOC field contains a phone number. This is the number for the Telephone Reference Service and is given because the copies of the serial are sent to multiple locations that cannot be expressed in the SERLOC record.

The CEL field contains the number of sets retained and the number of copies received or one of the following non-keep decisions: CIO (current issues only), RBB (review before bind), DIS (discard), S Dis (discard; one issue kept in a sample file maintained by the Serial Division), or Unckd (send unchecked to National Agricultural Library, etc.).

SERLOC records may also include the frequency, notes, and linking references to earlier or later titles.

Benefits of SERLOC

SERLOC offers many advantages to staff members who process serials or who provide service to the Library's users, and of course to the users themselves. As a searching tool, SERLOC is invaluable. Anyone who has tried to search a title in the manual serial record can easily appreciate the benefits of SERLOC. With multiple files and entries established according to different cataloging codes, locating a title manually can often be a formidable challenge. SERLOC enables the searcher quickly to identify the proper entry through a search of the ISSN or key words in the title and also allows for retrieval from varying forms of the title. In addition, SERLOC has eliminated much of the duplication in the serial record.

The Library's reading rooms have benefited from SERLOC in a number of ways. Bob Schaaf of the Serial and Government Publications Division describes SERLOC as, "a great boon because it provides access to the large number of RBB and CIO titles that were inaccessible in the past, as well as older titles for which there are no MARC records." A patron using SERLOC in the Science Reading Room declared, "I thought 'not in LC' meant that LC didn't have the title and here it is on SERLOC—am I lucky. This is the best kept secret in town."

An added benefit of a computerized file is the ability to produce retriever runs. The Serial Record Division uses SERLOC to access titles with an RBB decision so that they may be forwarded to the selection officer for review on a regular basis. The reading rooms have used retriever runs to produce lists of the titles in their custody.

The Future of SERLOC

The uses and benefits of SERLOC are just beginning to be realized. As the information added to the file increases, so will its value to the Library. Although SERLOC does not currently contain holdings, there are plans to add retrospective holdings for inactive titles once conversion of the 3 x 5 file is undertaken.

As mentioned above, data is being input to the SERLOC file in anticipation of an automated serials management system (SMS) that will eventually replace SERLOC. SERLOC is an internal file and there are no plans for its distribution to other libraries.

Information Bulletin Welcomes Articles and Lists Guidelines

Library staff members are encouraged to submit articles to the *Library of Congress Information Bulletin*—in fact, staff members are the *Bulletin's* primary source of news. The guidelines for formatting articles are available in the office of the chief of each Library division; they are also available from the *Bulletin* editor in the Information Office, Room LM 105.

The guidelines list in detail the format, conventions of style, and coding used by the *Bulletin;* but, in response to the many inquiries the editor has received, the most essential guidelines are these:

☐ Articles should be submitted on the *Bulletin* forms, LW 5/72 (initial page) and LW 5/72a (additional pages), which may be ordered from Procurement and Supply.

☐ The forms should be countersigned with initials indicating clearance according to departmental policy.

☐ Articles longer than one page must be submitted on an IBM PC disk in WordPerfect 4.2 (low density disk).

☐ The hard copy printout should be double-spaced and in columns 37 characters wide, as indicated by the forms (set left margin at 30, right margin at 67).

Staff members who have questions about the format guidelines or wish to discuss story ideas are welcome to call the editor, Bruce Tapper (ext. 79193), or the assistant editor, Alice Taylor (ext. 79217).

Staff Activities

Paul D. Ledvina, archives specialist, Manuscript Division, was a

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guest speaker at a national conference sponsored by the National Association for Olmsted Parks and the Friends of Maryland's Olmsted Parks & Landscapes, Inc., in Baltimore, Md., on May 5-7.

The conference focused on the history and philosophy of the Olmsteds, the landscape architects who profoundly shaped urban planning and design in Baltimore and many other cities. Mr. Ledvina shared his knowledge of the Olmsted collection at the Library of Congress in a panel discussion on research perspective and methodology during a session titled, "The Olmsted Inventory Process and Its Context."

Sally H. McCallum, chief, Network Development and MARC Standards Office, joined Liz Bishoff from OCLC and Martin Joachim from Indiana University on the podium for a session during the May 15-16 meeting of the Ohio Valley Group of Technical Services Librarians. Ms. McCallum presented an overview of the Linked Systems Project (LSP) and its current use with authority records to support the National Coordinated Cataloging Operations (NACO). Future use of the basic LSP applications, Information Retrieval and Record Transfer, to support sharing bibliographic records and interaction between local systems and utilities were described.

Personnel Changes

Appointments: Diane Bullock, photographer, GT-3, Photodup, M118P; Floyd Miles, foreign affairs analyst, GS-9, CRS F; Yvonne Stimpson, procurement clerk, GS-4, NLS/BPH, 90100; Philip P. Washington, library aid, GS-3, E & G, 90097; Wayne Wilkins, procurement specialist, GS-7, P & S, 90033.

Temporary Appointments: Terence J. German, library technician, GS-4, Col Mgmt, G118G; Rita D. Jimenez, librarian, GS-9, CRS C; Susanne Johnson, economist, GS-7, CRS E; Belinda Nobles, secretary typing, GS-5, Res; Michael Scanlan, foreign affairs, GS-9, CRS F; Wendy Woods, social science analyst, GS-9, CRS E.

Reappointments: Sarah K. Shelley, clerk-typist, GS-4, FMO.

Transfers: David P. Certin, mail clerk, GS-3, Cop Rec & Proc, C110E.

Promotions: Sheila O. Thompson, secretary, GS-6, E & G, 90093.

Resignations: Brian K. Cook, computer specialist, GS-5, CRS OPS AU; Lisa A. Glover, library technician, GS-4, Ser; Susan M. Hauson, library technician, GS-6, CRS C; Linda B. Judd, library technician, GS-5, CIP; Yvonne Teska, photographer, GT-3, Photodup; Bochelle Triggs, library technician, GS-5, Eur.

Jakarta Staff Members Receive Awards

Three members of the Library of Congress Jakarta Field Office staff recently received their ten-year Federal Service awards from United States Ambassador of Indonesia Paul Wolfowitz. The recipients, shown here with Ambassador Wolfowitz after the ceremony, were Sandra K. Tjahjana (left), Bethel M. Limzon, and Dorothy L. Rachmat.

Staff Carpool Locator

Rider/driver seeks to join carpool from Mt. Washington area of Baltimore. On compflex schedule, arriving at Library around 7 a.m. Call Vivienne Bourkoff, ext. 75450.

Meetings and Events Around the Library

Thursday, July 6

☐ "The Earth Revealed: Aspects of Geological Mapping," exhibition opens. Will run through January 7. Geography and Map Division, basement level, Madison Building.

☐ "Preparing a Manuscript for Typesetting," Peggy Pixley, supervisor, Composing Unit, Printing and Processing Section. LC Professional Association (LCPA). Room LM 642, 11:30 a.m.

Tuesday, July 11

☐ Author Elinor DesVerney Sinnette, acting director, Moorland-Spingarn Research Center, Howard University, will discuss her new book, *Arthur Alphonso Schomburg: Black Bibliophile and Collector*. LCPA. Room LM 642, 12:10 p.m.

Friday, July 14

☐ "The French Revolution, Xavier Mina, and Revolutionary Movements in Ibero-America, 1789–1817," Guadalupe Jiménez Codinach, Archival Survey Project, Library of Congress. Hispanic Cultural Society. Dining Room A, 12 noon.

Tuesday, July 18

☐ "Readers' Theater," Jim Humphrey, managing artistic director, World Stage. LCPA. Room LM 642, 12:10 p.m.

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